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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
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CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON THE STATUS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND THE DIPLOMATIC BAG NOT ACCOMPANIED BY DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND OF THE DRAFT OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to arrange for the resolutions adopted by the 86th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Santiago, Chile, from 7 to 12 October 1991, to be circulated as official documents of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 21, 43, 47, 60, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 130 and 145, and of the Security Council (see annex).

(Signed) Juan SOMAVIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
86TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

The Conference was held in Santiago (Chile) from 7 to 12 October 1991, with the participation of the following 95 parliamentary delegations, out of the 116 Parliaments represented in the Union:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Andean Parliament and the European Parliament participated at the Conference as Associate Members of the Union.

86th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE
(Santiago, Chile, 7 - 12 October 1991)

PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN HAITI

(Resolution adopted unanimously)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Filled with consternation by the coup d'Etat which took place in Haiti on 30 September 1991 and which overthrew the Head of State elected by the sovereign people in a free and fair vote, as attested to by the United Nations and many observers,

Reaffirming the attachment to democracy of the world inter-parliamentary community, which cannot accept such a takeover by force which runs counter to political developments in the world, especially in Latin America,

1. Condemns the coup d'Etat perpetrated on 30 September 1991 in Haiti;

2. Cannot accept the establishment of a pseudo legality under the threat of bayonets;

3. Demands the immediate re-establishment of the rule of law in Haiti and of the re-instatement of its legitimate President;

4. Welcomes the position taken in this respect by the Organization of American States, and supports resolution MRE/RES.1/91 adopted by the ad hoc session of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the OAS member countries;

5. Urges all the world's Parliaments and their members to work resolutely and rapidly for the re-establishment of democracy in Haiti.

86th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE
(Santiago, Chile, 7 - 12 October 1991)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEMOCRACY

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN ENSURING THE NECESSARY LINKS BETWEEN FREEDOMS, CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND SOCIAL INVESTMENTS

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Bearing in mind the objective set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex or religion,

Acknowledging that the basic objective of human development is to enlarge the range of peoples' choices, in particular with regard to access to income and employment opportunities, education, health and a clean and safe physical environment, in order to make development more democratic and participatory,

Recognizing that each individual should have the opportunity to participate fully in community decisions and to enjoy human, economic and political freedoms,

Acknowledging that access to information is a fundamental part of democratic development,

Recognizing that a healthy and safe environment is essential in order to ensure sustained growth and development for future generations and thus to avoid compromising their options,

Believing that the promotion and protection of all aspects of human rights encompassing economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights must go hand in hand with development efforts and focus on the development of human beings both as individuals and as members of society,

Recognizing that education, health and environment policies are major prerequisites for proper human development, and that citizenship education is an important responsibility of Parliaments,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy seriously hinders, especially in developing countries, the process of economic, social and political development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

Recognizing that the female population is particularly prey to underdevelopment and aggravated poverty throughout the world,

Further recognizing that adequate income-earning opportunities and properly directed public spending on human priority needs* are essential components of human development,

Concerned that although major steps are being taken by some countries to reduce nuclear armaments, military expenditure nevertheless consumes substantial amounts of the national budgets of many countries,

Recognizing that the reduction of military expenditure would permit the allocation of the resources released to development and economic planning,

Aware that the worsening economic and social effects of the population explosion in developing countries, the deterioration of international terms of trade for suppliers of natural resources and the enormous debt burden borne by the majority of developing countries will cause the gap between developed and developing countries to widen even more,

Reiterating that in an increasingly interdependent world, sustained economic development in developing countries is largely dependent on a favourable international economic environment, and interrelated with the economies of the developed countries,

Acknowledging that some donor and recipient countries are reluctant to undertake social expenditures which offer little immediate financial returns and demand recurring expenditure,

Recognizing the value of a global compact for human development which emphasizes the central importance of people and analyses each issue for its impact on people,

Reaffirming that human development, economic growth and democracy are inextricably linked and that human development can be best achieved by the promotion of more balanced economic growth and more participatory development,

Recalling that, while democracy is a universal principle, it is up to each country to devise its own structures to implement that principle in conformity with its respective cultural values, traditions and aspirations,

1. Calls on all countries to make a firm political commitment to human development and to undertake appropriate measures to redirect current spending to human development;

2. Recommends the implementation of a broad programme of action to mobilize and increase people's capabilities and investment opportunities, to diversify the economic base and to eliminate barriers to equal opportunity;

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* As defined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

3. Demands that specific targets and programmes be set to reduce the adult illiteracy rate with sufficient emphasis on female illiteracy to reduce significantly the current disparity between male and female illiteracy rates;

4. Calls for GNP statistics to take account of unpaid family work so that the various tasks undertaken for the family group may at last be recognized by society;

5. Strongly hopes that the economic and social status of women as an essential component of a successful strategy for human development will be improved and that all development policies will give priority to education, health care, family planning, improved diet, employment and advancement opportunities, and equal pay;

6. Calls on the Union to take part through all appropriate means in the activities of the "Special Health Fund for Africa" whose creation was recommended by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Health - a Basis for Development in Africa" jointly organized by the IPU, WHO and the Union of African Parliament in Brazzaville in June-July 1988;

7. Urges all Governments and Parliaments to initiate or accelerate the necessary basic reforms in schools and in vocational training so as to enable all people to obtain qualifications suited to a modern economy;

8. Calls on all Parliaments to urge their respective Governments to introduce education programmes which ensure that citizens are aware of their democratic rights, their responsibilities and the need to participate in the democratic process;

9. Calls for more intensive co-operation between developed and developing countries as a means of dealing with the increasingly pressing problems of the deterioration of the global environment and the impoverishment of developing countries;

10. Calls on countries to take all appropriate measures to increase their productivity and competitiveness so as to open up opportunities worldwide;

11. Calls on Parliaments to examine the distribution of public and private spending on human development and to ensure that spending targets social and human needs;

12. Appeals to the Governments and Parliaments of the industrialized countries to improve market access for developing countries and to create new economic opportunities, particularly by finding a comprehensive and durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries, inter alia by taking account of the need to reduce significantly interest on all types of debt;

13. Calls for the development of specific planning tools to analyse public spending on human development, and requests that Parliaments set up appropriate structures to monitor human development in their countries;

14. Recommends that Parliaments use the criteria established by the United Nations Development Programme to analyse public spending on human development;

15. Encourages all States, Governments, Parliaments and citizens to take stock of the inseparable links between the environment and the economy and to recognize that only responsible behaviour can preserve the environment and its natural resources;

16. Recommends that all Parliaments and Governments, in making their economic decisions, be urged to take firm action to protect the environment;

17. Calls on donor countries to meet the internationally agreed minimum target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance and to ensure that a significant proportion of such aid is earmarked for human priority areas;

18. Calls for reassessment of the development aid allocated to technical assistance to ensure that funds are used to build up local institutions and mobilize national expertise;

19. Recommends reshaping of economic and political systems to further human development and the use of various strategies to balance political pressures, including approaches that encourage democratic freedom, promote common interests, compensate powerful groups, empower weaker groups, and co-ordinate external pressures;

20. Calls on Governments to facilitate access to information, in particular by developing an information network free from political influence;

21. Also calls on Governments to engage in a global dialogue for human development so that by the year 2000, all have access to primary education, primary health care, family planning and safe water, serious malnutrition is eliminated and opportunities for productive, remunerative and satisfying employment are expanded;

22. Further calls on countries with heavy military expenditures to redirect the resources involved to human development programmes;

23. Calls for a mutual commitment to human development in the field of official development assistance with donor countries reassessing their aid priorities and recipient countries realigning their expenditures so as to increase the human expenditure ratio;

24. Urges all countries to renew their commitment to a succesful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations within the GATT with a view to a balanced outcome that takes account of the interests of all parties, particularly the developing countries.

86th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE
(Santiago, Chile, 7 - 12 October 1991)

DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES TO PREVENT AND INTERVENE AGAINST GENOCIDE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF COMPETENT INTERNATIONAL BODIES SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling that under the Charter of the United Nations, member States have pledged themselves to take joint or separate action, in co-operation with the United Nations, for the achievement and promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the principle laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 260 (III) adopted on 9 December 1948, which approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and urged all countries to accede to the Convention,

Reaffirming that international humanitarian law obligates belligerents to offer protection to captured and sick combatants and civilians, who are entitled to respect for their life and their moral and physical integrity as provided for in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two Additional Protocols,

Noting with satisfaction that the Genocide Convention of 1948 as well as the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 have gained virtually universal acceptance,

Recognizing that genocide constitutes a crime against humanity under international law and a grave threat to international peace and security, and that persons committing genocide must be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals, and noting the conclusions and recommendations of studies on the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, calling for the urgent adoption of additional and more substantive measures against perpetrators of genocide,

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Mindful that despite all undertakings, the twentieth century is replete with instances of genocide committed by States, constitutionally responsible rulers and public officials,

Gravely concerned that existing tensions and conflicts involving national, ethnic, racial, religious or cultural groups may constitute or give rise to the crime of genocide,

Recalling that the annexation of territories, forced displacement of populations, racial discrimination and apartheid may lead to genocide,

Concerned that existing measures are underutilized by the competent international organizations and are inadequate to effectively prevent or intervene against genocide,

Conscious that the absence of adequate enforcement mechanisms constitutes a failure by the international community to implement the principles and standards laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights instruments,

Noting that, as a consequence, the crime of genocide has been punished only very rarely since the adoption of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Convinced that Parliaments can play an important role in the consolidation and expansion of measures to prevent genocide and of co-operation to free the world from this scourge,

Emphasizing the duty of the United Nations Security Council to take collective action with respect to acts of genocide and aggression, which constitute crimes against humanity and breaches of the peace, in order to prevent resort to unilateral intervention and violation of the political independence and territorial integrity of States,

Reiterating the importance of preventive measures, such as the establishment and support of impartial and authoritative human rights bodies, which can call the attention of the international community to situations likely to lead to genocidal actions,

Pointing out that the crime of genocide cannot be prevented without extensive international co-operation between bodies and organizations working in the field of human rights,

1. Vigorously condemns the crime of genocide, and recalls that it constitutes a crime under international law, whether committed in time of peace or of war;

2. Emphasizes that the elimination of the crime of genocide requires all countries to adopt open political systems based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Urges States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Convention;

4. Expresses its conviction that, in order to eliminate genocide, it is essential that all countries implement the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

5. Calls on the United Nations to take all appropriate measures, in particular the establishment of an international early warning system, to prevent genocide and intervene in any situation likely to lead to genocide;

6. Emphasizes that the principle of non-interference in matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of States must not prevent the United Nations from taking measures to ensure respect for fundamental human rights principles and the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

7. Recommends that, to prevent any violation of the territorial integrity and political independence of States and to avoid the need to resort to unilateral humanitarian intervention by armed force because of the absence of other effective measures, the Security Council give serious consideration to the possibility of using United Nations peace-keeping forces, in conformity with the Charter, to prevent or intervene against massive and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the annexation of territories and forced displacements of populations, which are likely to lead to, or which constitute genocide and which threaten international peace and security;

8. Calls on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Genocide to report annually - in his/her capacity as an independent expert - on progress made in the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

9. Urges that the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide be amended to include cultural genocide, namely, all measures aimed at the extermination of the languages or dialects and cultures of any minority or people;

10. Also urges Member States parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to set up the international penal tribunal contemplated in Article VI in order to try and punish perpetrators of acts of genocide; such a tribunal should have compulsory jurisdiction over all offences if domestic remedies are exhausted or substantially ineffective;

11. Further urges Member States parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to request, in the spirit of Article VIII, the establishment of a committee on genocide whose function would be to receive petitions and to carry out investigations in connection with allegations of genocide, to seize the international tribunal and to take urgent steps to end genocide wherever it might be committed;

12. Calls for effective measures to be taken to protect the rights of minorities in all States, in keeping with the spirit of the work of the Commission on Human Rights on the Declaration of the Rights of Persons belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious or Linguistic Minorities;

13. Also calls for the co-ordination of efforts to establish or re-establish the legitimate rights of all oppressed peoples of the world and for an end to all repressive practices to which they are subjected;

14. Reiterates that all sovereign States, pursuant to their Constitutions, should enact the necessary legislation for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

15. Stresses the need for the prompt completion of the draft international code of offences against the peace and security of mankind;

16. Calls on all Inter-Parliamentary Groups to bring the proposed measures to the attention of their respective Governments and to exchange information and experience concerning measures taken to facilitate international co-operation in that sphere;

17. Requests the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to discuss with him the possibility of organizing international co-operation within the framework of the United Nations and other competent international bodies to develop these and other measures to prevent and intervene against the crime of genocide;

18. Also requests the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to report to the Inter-Parliamentary Council on his consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the next Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

86th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE
(Santiago, Chile, 7 - 12 October 1991)

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A GREATER LIBERALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, IN PARTICULAR THROUGH A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION TO THE URUGUAY ROUND

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Mindful of the essential contribution of international trade to the continued growth and development of the world economy as a whole, and its constituent countries individually, especially the developing nations,

Being aware both of the constraints on growth and development which can arise from various forms of protectionism, and of the opportunities which can be generated by trade liberalization despite some short-term problems, and recognizing the importance of maintaining a balanced social structure in all countries,

Convinced that the interests of the world community will best be served by an open, rules-based and comprehensive multilateral trading system,

Recalling that the only such system in existence is embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT),

Recognizing that the debt-servicing capacity of developing countries depends on increasing their exports, not least agricultural products and services,

Further recognizing that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is the principal means available for improving and extending the GATT and significantly increasing trade liberalization,

Deeply concerned that the Uruguay Round was not concluded on schedule at the end of 1990, and that major differences remain in several key areas, including agriculture and services,

Conscious of the urgent need for planned progress in resolving these differences if the negotiations are to be concluded without further costly delay,

1. Invites Parliaments and Governments to recognize the damage to the multilateral trading system and the boost to protectionism which would ensue should the Uruguay Round be allowed to collapse;

2. Considers that an outcome to the Uruguay Round which creates a fairer and more liberal world trading environment will contribute significantly to the long-term prosperity and well-being of the consumers and producers of goods and services;

3. Calls on the Parliaments and Governments of countries participating in the Uruguay Round to facilitate the successful conclusion of these negotiations, and stresses the need to safeguard the interests of all parties in the adjustment process, while minimizing negative effects;

4. Urges those countries seeking to resolve particular differences in the negotiations to adopt a flexible approach to overcoming these obstacles, bearing in mind that all participants have an interest in a comprehensive and far-reaching outcome;

5. Asks all Parliaments and Governments to take into consideration the interests of developing countries, especially in the field of agricultural exports and the strengthening of their service sectors so as to participate fully in and derive advantage from the process of progressive liberalization, the phasing out of the MFA (Multi-Fibre Arrangement) and the phasing in of GATT disciplines, and the maintenance of the principle of "differential and more favourable treatment" for developing countries' exports;

6. Recommends that participants in the Uruguay Round endeavour to enhance the role and mechanisms of the GATT;

7. Invites all Parliaments and Governments to support the 8th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VIII) scheduled for February 1992 in Colombia so that it may achieve concrete results that will help to reactivate international trade and the world economy, particularly as concerns the developing countries;

8. Requests all Parliaments to support fully their countries' representatives in the GATT negotiations in their efforts to secure a successful and mutually beneficial outcome to the Uruguay Round, preferably before the end of 1991.